frages of my countrymen were conferred upon me. I submitted to them, with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received: We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in the dealings of nations as of men—We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them in their actual state, as social communities, and preferring a strict neutrality in all their controversies.—Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and, in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination never to permit any invasion of our rights without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which I trust, will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his councils, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him I but express with my own the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well spent life; and for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I know myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, March 9, 1837.

In Senate, to day, the reform bill, as amended, was unanimously passed.

The bill from the House, to sell the State's right to subscribe to the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Bank, was passed.

Mr. Goldsborough reported a bill to regulate the charges for the use of Hackney Carriages in Baltimore.

In the House—Mr Crisfield presented a memorial of the Board of Trustees of the University of Maryland, which was referred to the committee on ways and means—to whom was re-committed the bill in reference to that institution.

Mr. McLean presented a memorial from Baltimore, praying a grant of a lottery for the purpose of building a Town Hall, &c. on the scite of the Hanover Market. Refered to the committee on lotteries.

Mr. Richardson reported a bill for the widening of Wagon alleys; and

On motion of Mr. Crisfield, the committee on Ways and Means, to whom was re committed the Surplus Revenue bill, were also instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Bank with a capital of three millions, two millions, to be subscribed by private stockholders, and one million by the State—(the State to appoint one-third of the directors, and the other stockholders the rest) to loan in each county a given sum at a reduced rate of interest, for the promotion of agriculture, the mechanical arts and manufactures, and the dividends to be applied to the promotion of education, and until the Bank goes into operation the States' one million to be deposited in some place for safe keeping, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Alexander's bill relative to mortgages was under consideration.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1837.

In Senate, to-day, leave was given Mr. Brown to report a bill to establish a Real Estate Bank.

Mr. Brown reported a bill to substitute a Levy Court in place of the Commissioners of Baltimore County, which was passed.

The bill to authorise the owner of any mill, &c. situated within 500 yards of any rail road, to apply to the County Court to lay out private roads from such mill, &c. to intersect such rail road, was passed.

The bill to incorporate the American Colonization Society, was passed.

In the House—leave was given Mr. Breagle to report a bill to limit the time for which Inspectors and Lottery Commissioners shall continue in office.

Mr. Alexander reported a supplement to the charter of the Commercial Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. A's. bill relative to mortgages was under consideration some time and was finally lost.

Mr. Brengle reported a bill to release the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, and the York and Maryland Line Rail Road Company from the mortgages and loans the State now holds on their roads, tolls, property, &c.—so far as may be necessary to enable the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company to borrow upon the security of said road, tolls, property, &c any sum not exceeding $600 000 for the completion of their road and the York and Maryland Line Rail Road provided, that nothing therein contained deprive the State of its claims, after the payment of the loan and interest herein authorised.

It further authorises the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to loan to said Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company any sums that may be required—and shall, for that purpose, have power to negotiate a loan not exceeding the $600,000 aforesaid.

The Annapolis Republican of Saturday says—The House of Delegates have devoted a large proportion of the present week in considering a variety of projects for disposing of the Surplus fund received from the U. States. It seems to be generally admitted, that the proceeds shall be applied to purposes of Education, but the manner in which it shall be invested, has not yet been decided. After negativing one proposition after another, the whole subject was at length recommitted.

The Mortgage bill was rejected yesterday in the House of Delegates.

The Reform Bill, as amended by the Senate, according to the statement given in our two last papers, has finally passed that *body, and the House* have ordered it to be printed as amended.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot

WASHINGTON, March. 10, 1837.

The Executive Session of the Senate was brought to a close this forenoon.—The nominations contained in the Globe of yesterday have been confirmed. The most important are those of Dallas to be minister to Russia, Wheaton to be Minister to Prussia, and Poinsett to be Secretary of War. Abraham Van Buren, the second son of the President, has received the appointment of Secretary of the Land Office, and will start for the seat of his father, and as Chamberlain of the Household. Donelson, it is said, went off in a foam at not having received the appointment to the War Department which was promised to him. He has received a fit reward for his treachery towards Mr. Calhoun, of whom at the time of the explosion in Gen. Jackson's first cabinet he professed to be the firm friend. Mr. Van Buren's capture of him was a grand achievement. He has been flattering his imagination with the prospect of a seat in the Cabinet—but just as the seals appeared within his reach, another rose, and grasped the glittering prize. It was with great difficulty Jackson was prevented from nominating Donelson on the last night of the session. Mr. Dallas arrived in the city to day by the cars from Baltimore. It is believed he will immediately set out on his mission. Mr. Poinsett arrived on Saturday last with his family. Mr. Chew, the new Secretary of Legation to Russia has been here for some days past.

No nomination was made of a Minister to Austria. The President will, however, appoint one during the recess, and I have good authority for informing you that Mr. King of Alabama, will be the fortunate applicant. Mr. King would have been nominated to the Senate—but, for the fact, that having been elected to the Chair of the Senate, he had a pride in being again chosen to that situation, on the incumbency of Richard M Johnson. Vienna is a pleasant place, and I doubt not, Mr. King, who has a keen relish for the joys of life, will luxuriate in that gay metropolis. No one can object to this appointment, as things go. Mr. King is not altogether unversed in diplomacy. About sixteen or seventeen years ago, he was Secretary of Legation to Russia, while the highly endowed and accomplished Pinckney was ambassador to that country.

The cabinet arrangements are completed, but, with the exception of those of Mr. Poinsett and Mr. Butler, the appointments are only temporary. The principle of 'rotation in office,' for which the party were once so clamorous, is to be carried into effect in the case of officers who are appointed for four years, and whose commissions expired on the 4th inst., much more extensively than many of the faithful desire. Our hotels and boarding houses are filled with applicants for the places that have been made vacant—and the new President will find it hard to satisfy any considerable portion of his mercenary followers.

I suggested some days ago my doubts as to the correctness of the rumour that Mr. Alexander Everett is to be official editor. I now *know* that he has never been thought of for that station. Blair will hold on for a while—but he will be disposed of before long. Every body is laughing at his encomiastic notice, in yesterday's Globe, of Mr. Speaker Polk's speech on the Judiciary Bill.—The brutal and fierce malignity of the tone of the article towards Mr. Bell and his friends saves the remarks on the Speaker from being regarded as an intentional wrong but those who heard Polk on the occasion alluded to, will admit that there has seldom been heard in the House a more prosy, pointless and ineffective speech. Instead of the crowd which, according to the Globe, assembled around the Speaker, there were not above sixty members in the House, and they appeared extremely impatient to go home to dinner.

Let the ex-President certify to the courage of Mr. Speaker if he pleases—let the party pretend that he did not obtain his present station by the most abject servility—but that we should be called upon to believe this poor creature to be an eloquent man is a little too much. You must really excuse us there—Mr. Official! B.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 18

To Correspondents.—Several communications have been received, and will be attended to.

REFORM.

The Bill, entitled, An act to amend the Construction and Form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed the House of Delegates, (as amended in Senate) on Tuesday last, by a vote—yeas 59, nays 14.

The Act provides, that at the December session 1838, and forever thereafter, the Senate shall be composed of twenty-one Members, to be chosen as herein prescribed.

Sect. 2 provides 'That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year of our Lord, 1838, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged, five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis. (*until the promulging of the* census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and the right to a seperate delegation shall cease.) five delegates in and for Baltimore county, five delegates in and for Frederick county five delegates in and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll, and Washington; and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively hereinafter next mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Allegany.' so that after the election for Delegates for December session 1837, Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 13. provides 'That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the council to the governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and the whole Executive power of the government of this State, shall be vested exclusively in the governor; subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provision herein after specified and mentioned.—Md. Gaz.

The Committee on Agriculture have reported favorably on the petitions of the citizens of various parts of this State, praying Legislative aid for Agriculture in general, and particularly to encourage the growth of the Mulberry and Sugar Beet, by offering a bounty, for a limited number of years—we shall lay the report before our readers in our next.

The committee of ways and means to which the subject of the investment of the Surplus fund received from the United States, was re-committed, have agreed upon a project, and it was yesterday reported to the House of Delegates in the form of a bill.

The principle of distribution is similar to that of the bill heretofore proposed by Mr. Boyd, distributing the amount in proportions, to each of the several counties, but instead of the Orphans' courts having the charge of loaning and making an interest therefrom, the money is to be placed in the most convenient Bank, for each respective county, and by them to be loaned upon the security of unincumbered real estate at six per cent interest, of which the Bank is to be allowed one half of one per cent, for managing the fund, one other half of one per cent, is to constitute a fund for premiums, to be given for useful improvements, in Agriculture, and the remaining five per cent is to be appropriated to the purpose of Education in the respective counties.—*Annapolis Republican, March 4.*

We regret to learn from a correspondent of the Snow Hill *Sentinel*, of the 7th inst., the intention of the very estimable representative of that congressional district, John N. Steele, Esq. (and who was elected to that situation without opposition) to retire from the charge. The same article names Thomas King Carroll, as an acceptable candidate, to succeed to the station.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The *Rockville Journal* of Wednesday last contains the address of Col. Geo. C. Washington, the late estimable Representative of that district, to the voters, declining to be considered a candidate for re-election, and expressing his gratitude for their many and continued favors.

The same paper contains a communication proposing William Cost Johnson, Esq. as a candidate.

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer that it is in contemplation to raise 500 men in that city for the Texan army. Volunteers will be fully armed and equipped, sent to Texas passage free and provisions found. They will, it is stated, be well paid, and after two years' service, each individual will become entitled to 640 acres land.

Recognition of the Independence of Texas.—The independence of Texas has been formally recognised by the United States. It is stated that the Senate having passed the resolution and the other House the appropriation for a Minister at large, Gen. Jackson sent for Col Wharton, the Texan Minister, at eleven o'clock on Friday night, recognised him as Minister, and sent the name of Mr. Labranche, of Louisiana, to the Senate as Charge to Texas. At the inauguration of the new President, Messrs. Warton and Hunt took their places among the diplomatic corps.

The appointment of Mr. Labranche has been confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

AMALGAMATION!—The Norfolk Herald gives a detailed account of an 'elopement extraordinary'—being the particulars of a white young country girl about 20 years of age, dressed in male entire, eloping from her aunt, living in North Carolina, in company with a young negro fellow, who passed as his (*her*) servant; but who were discovered at Norfolk where they had stopped for lodging. They had intended to go to the North, to the dominions of Arthur Tappan, to carry out Dick Johnson's amalgamating principle by committing matrimony!

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—I find on looking over your last Gazette, that 'Z.' has flapped his wings again, as though he was almost feathered, and makes one quack at Timothy, and dives immediately; but soon rises under the fictitious name of Stuart,' under which name, Sir I shall be compelled to address him. And as I am an 'animal' of peace, and not of war; and as Stuart' manifests some conciliation, I will make a few preliminaries by which he may approach the camp of 'T.' and not be endangered by the pebbles of little David. And first of all, Sir, as he seems so very much afraid of ghosts or hobgoblins, I will assure him that 'T.' is not the apparition or ghost of old Timothy, as he seems to fear I may be. I shall be very particular with my preliminaries, as though I mistrusted 'S.' of taking command of some ship, whose charter he has most fearfully violated. He must first hoist the flag of holiness; come down the strait of repentance, turn the point of humility, pursue the way of obedience, and as he comes along side, call for quarters; and I have no doubt that the golden sceptre will be held out to him.

Now Sir, in conclusion, I must say, that if 'S.' will accede to these honorable propositions, 'Timothy' will join heart and hand with him in declamation against the reading of Maria Monk, Mary Reed, and all other reading that would have a tendency to demoralize the human mind; but if he will not, 'T.' will leave him in the future, and notice no more of his scribbling.

TIMOTHY.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

For several days past, among a few of our citizens, there has been no little excitement, concerning the issue of a trial, pending before the Lyceum Society of Easton; in which the Dorcas Society was to be arraigned, tried and judged, and if condemned, sentence to be passed against it.—As to the right the Lyceum Society had to arraign, that humane and benevolent association, I leave for further discussion whenever that position should be asserted.—But the matter of the charges, and the manner of enforcing them, is now the more immediate object of this publication; for to deny that it promotes industry, necessarily presupposes that it promotes lazyness. Now Sir, I would simply ask the question, whether it is or is not, a barefaced piece of presumption, for a few designing men, to array themselves against, and impugn the motives of a society of as intelligent, industrious, and pious Ladies, as those, who compose the officers and managers of the Dorcas Society? it is true sir, that it was expressly said, by the disputants in the argument on the negative of this question, that the motives of the Society at issue, was not intended to be impugned, but did those disputants suppose, for one moment, that they were addressing an audience, so dull of comprehension, so short sighted, as not to see, that even the enforcing the negative, necessarily of itself produced an argument, that the foresight and comprehension of those Ladies, was not sufficient to open to their view the result contended for?—I say sir, that this of itself is enough to show either their own weakness, or the contemptible opinion in which they held the understanding of the Ladies, thus alluded to. But Sir, to the argument, I believe in all arguments, some premises is laid down upon which an argument is built, in order to arrive at certain conclusions, what were the premises in this argument, none, save one, namely that man is naturally prone to laziness; I cannot argue the philosophy of this opinion, knowing but little about that matter, but from common sense, I deny the position in-toto; had it have been framed thus, that man was prone to ease according to his circumstances, and even in many instances beyond that, (for I think it likely that some are naturally prone to laziness though I do not admit the whole human family are) I should not have denied it.—But no, the first broad sweeping phraze, swept the whole human family at one dash, into the miseries of indolence and laziness, and then, it was attempted to be smoothed and glossed over, upon the ground, that a hope of reward, was the sole and only moving cause of man's feeble exertions; even if so, could be, I simply ask the question, have advanced one single and more conclusive idea, in favour of the affirmative of the question than this? I answer no! who sir, that has had the slightest knowledge of human nature, does not know, that the greatest inducement, that can be offered to one in reduced and indigent circumstances, to excite them to industry and perseverance, (I mean of course to exclude those whose every sense of feeling is blunted by the inebriating draught) is the judicious council, advise, example, and permit me to add the slight assistance, of those who must be expected to feel an interest for their welfare; why sir, this is the strongest reward that can be offered, and is of itself the greatest stimulant that can be placed in the breast of a rational man; to excite him to industry and perseverance, now sir, for the arguments;—Now Sir, for the manner of arriving at decision, first then, the opinion of the Lyceum was to be taken, then the opinion of the audience, I ask, who were the voters on the negative of this question, were they interested in the matter? Not at all; had they ever reflected upon the merits or demerits of the Dorcas Society? I expect not; had their pockets ever been the means of increasing the Treasury of that Society? I expect I might with safety say, that, if all their names were enrolled (I mean to exclude the disputants for I do not intend to be personal) and compared with the list of subscribers to that Society that five dollars would not be found to have ever been received from the whole of that vast multitude who so vociferously responded to the negative of the question; and is this the community that is to try the motives of those, whose, industry, talents piety, and benevolence, has been so often and judiciously exerted, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to administer relief both temporal and spiritual to the wants of the suffering widow and orphan. No Sir, a far higher tribunal than will set in judgment over them, and award them that justice which their malicious enemies, now so wantonly withheld from them. Yes sir, notwithstanding the puerile attacks to reduce their motives and acts, they will shine forth in transcendant brilliancy, among the reflecting part of the community, and when they shall have been called hence to be seen no more, they will be welcomed with the gratifying exclamation, that, in as much as ye done it to the least of these, ye done it also unto me, enjoy the reward laid up for you.

Yours,

CAROLINE.

For the Easton Gazette.

A SHORT SERMON.

EXODUS, 5: 2. *'Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voice?*

These are a part of the presumptuous and daring words of king Pharaoh, of Egypt, to Moses and Aaron, when they according to Divine direction, besought him to release the Israelites from undue tyrannical jurisdiction or government. The two above mentioned ambassadors of the Most High, upon his authority, being the highest in the universe appeared before the proud and idolatrous monarch of the East, and said, 'Thus saieth the Lord God of Israel—Let my people go, that they may hold a feast unto me in the wilderness.' Whereupon they received the following ignoble reply: '*Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voice*, to let Israel go? I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go.'

Having very briefly shown the connexion of the text with the context, I shall now take a view of the words apart from the circumstances with which they were particularly associated when originally employed. It is certain that the despot of Egypt, when he used the words of the text, did not do so in consequence of any sober reflection, or sincere desire to become acquainted with the nature and glories of that Being, in relation to whom, he made inquiry; but on the contrary, from a haughty spirit, and a supposed self-sufficiency, which induced him to prodigly tower far above every thing like a consciousness to obey the voice of that God whom the people of Israel especially Moses and Aaron, professed to worship. The God of Israel to him, was an unknown character; and consequently, was unreverenced, and unadored. The gods of Egypt were those which he, and his blinded hosts, dotingly worshipped. 'Animals, birds, insects, leeks and onions,' with a variety of other things, of an inanimate nature, were divinely honored by the ancient Egyptians. Therefore, we may justly conclude, that the question of the king, namely, *who is the Lord that I should obey his voice*, was asked in the most sneering, and insulting manner. And it is a fact which brings with it no acquisition of honor to the human family, that in the minds of hundreds and thousands there are foul and iniquitous principles, which excite them to propound questions similar to that of the oriental sovereign, now under consideration. Thousands in our enlightened region, where the illuminative rays of Divine Revelation have shone in all their native magnificence and glory live and act with equally as much, if not more inconsistency, and absurdity, as did the man of whose glaring wickedness, mention has just been made. The light which shines now over America, very far transcends that which was possessed in Egypt in the time of Pharaoh, so much so indeed, that there seems to be scarcely any comparison. Consequently those who act in *our* country, and in others similarly favored, as the unenlightened heathen did, are surely chargeable with much greater wickedness, than they were. It is true, that, according to history, the Egyptians far surpassed them contemporary and neighboring nations in the arts and sciences—the Chinese excepted, who are thought to have been the same people. This ancient people at an early period had considerable knowledge of geometry, mechanics, & astronomy. The Egyptians extended their scientific knowledge into Greece, and from thence to Rome, and many other surrounding nations. But notwithstanding their cultivation, and superiority in these respects; yet of the true and ever adorable Sovereign of the universe, they had no correct knowledge.—From hence I argue, that those, in christian countries, who speak and act, in a manner similar to the ancients, who were thus circumstanced so unfavorably, are far more guilty in the sight of God than they. However, I am far from wishing to extenuate the guilt of Pharoah in asking the question he did, influenced by such motives as he doubtless was. Because even if he was previously ignorant of Jehovah, it was then his duty, when he heard of him, by means of his own servants, to have paid more deference to their message which was declared to be of Divine origin, than he really did.

Without any farther remarks, of the above description, I will briefly show who the Lord is; from which will be readily inferred that his voice, or commandments, should be obeyed.

FIRST—WHO THE LORD IS.

Let it not be presumed, however, that I intend fully exploring and unfolding the hidden mysteries of an incomprehensible Being. Hidden things belong to the Lord; but these that are revealed, belong to us. To some of the attributes of God, which he has made known in His works and in His word, I shall briefly refer. And this it is believed, may be done, in perfect accordance with the Divine will. God never prohibits us from endeavoring to search and find out, so far as is lawful, the matchless glories of His nature: in fact this is one of the principal ends of our having been brought into existence. One of the inspired writers, says 'Acquaint now thyself with Him, and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee.'—Hence we early discover that it is perfectly right, and vastly profitable to acquire as far as practicable, a correct knowledge of God. In regard to the attributes of God, I shall be obliged, in view of the very circumscribed limits of this discourse, to be very succinct in my discussions, or remarks. I will first notice some of His natural, and secondly some of His moral perfections.

1. *Some of His natural perfections.*

First, He is *Eternal*; having existed before all other beings, whether visible or invisible—whether thrones, dominions, principalities, or powers,—nay, whether material or immaterial. This I could prove, not only from Revelation; but also from the principles of reason. 'Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting thou art God.' Ps. 90: 2.

Secondly, He possesses a *unity of essence*. As He is *eternal*, He must be infinite; otherwise would be impossible. And as He is infinite, He must possess unity; because more than one infinite Being could not have always existed.—There is but one infinite extent of space, and duration; and consequently, but one Being, absolutely unlimited in perfection, could possibly dwell therein. Hence it is said 'There is but one God.' 1. Cor. 8: 6.

Thirdly, He is *Almighty*; possessing an amplitude of power to produce, even from the deep and impenetrable gloom of nonentity, whatsoever he pleaseth. No power can restrain his operations; because all other might has been voluntarily delegated or bestowed by himself, upon the different beings, his own Almighty hands have made. He himself, declared to one of the ancients that He was 'the Almighty God.' Gen. 17. 1.—The heavens and the earth—nay numberless millions of august and magnificent systems of worlds, have been produced from nothing, by His irresistable operations.

Fourthly, He is immutable, never changing in any of his designs, or administration. He is now, precisely what he was even from the unfathomable abyss of eternity! The revolutions that are continually going on in nature, never have nor never can produce a change in him. 'I am the Lord, I change not.'—Mal. 3: 6.

Fifthly, He is *All-wise*, and *Omniscient*. There is a difference between these principles; but as they are frequently blended, I shall notice them somewhat jointly. His wisdom being boundless, He can, and does, use means precisely adequate to the accomplishment of the greatest, grandest, and most important objects. And His knowledge, by nothing whatever, in regard to great or small, past, present, or future, can be the least obscured. 'O the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom, and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out.' Rom. 11: 33.

Sixthly, He is purely *spiritual*; being abstract, in His nature, and essense, from all material substances. Wisdom and knowledge, are attributes of mind, or spirit, and not of matter: God has wisdom and intelligence; therefore He is spiritual. 'God is a Spirit.' John. 4: 24.

Seventhly, He is *Omnipresent*; filling all the unexplorable regions of immensity, above, beneath, and all around.—As He is purely a spiritual Being, His presence is invisible. 'Behold the heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee!' 1. King 8: 27. 'Whither shall I go from thy Spirit,' or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. Ps 139: 7 8, 9. 10.

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